

DR. BLISS ON
AMMONIA AND
ANIMAL BODYTraces History of Work Since
1854

FEW PRESENT

Definitely Proven that Kidneys
Form Ammonia to Neu-
tralize Acids

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Sydney Bliss addressed a small body of the members of the Biological Society on "Ammonia and the Animal Body". The lecture which was given in the lecture theatre, was illustrated with slides made by the speaker himself. In commencing Dr. Bliss stated that the history of any subject is the history of the development of ideas or developments and that the subject of his address was no exception to the rule.

Back in 1854 Boussingault was working on the determination of the amount of ammonia in the blood, but not until 1895 did anyone take up the work from a biological viewpoint. In that year Necki and Zaleski working together came to the conclusion that there were 3 mg of NH₃ per 100 c.c. of blood. With improvements in technique the values of ammonia have been steadily decreasing and 1902 Zaleski and two others published a second pamphlet dealing with the concentration of ammonia in blood. And in 1902 Polin published a pamphlet dealing more accurately with this work.

Briefly the decrease is as follows: First value—3 mg of NH₃ per 100 c.c. blood 1902—.49 mg of NH₃ per 100 c.c. blood. Again in 1912, after some modification in his methods Polin and Denis showed that there is but .05 to .06 NH₃ mg. per 100 c.c. of blood. This method was very involved, demanding much care and accuracy. These men noticed too that the amount of ammonia in samples of blood taken from any part of the body was lower than the samples taken from the veins leading from the liver. Evidently most of the NH₃ was coming from putrefaction in the large intestine.

During the war, nothing of importance occurred in this field and not until 1921 when Nash and Benedict using the Pholin—Denis method, reported the absolute value, did biologists become interested. Then, in that year, the question arose, "How do we find such a large quantity of NH₃ in the urine if there is such a small amount in the blood?" In fact 648 litres of blood passes through the kidneys in 24 hrs. and 648 mg NH₃ is found in urine. Of three possible answers the only logical one was that the kidneys from NH₃. Their proof of this answer was strengthened when they showed by experiment, that no NH₃ was formed elsewhere than in the kidneys. And then the collaborators set out to prove that all NH₃ is produced in the kidneys to neutralize the acids. This was proved by experiments on dogs. When the kidneys were removed, the amount of NH₃ would be increased and not excreted. The speaker remarked that this caused some furor in the world of bio-chemistry.

Dr. Bliss then by means of lantern slides, showed that ing. of ammonia-nitrogen per 100 c.c. blood in normal dogs was:

	Kidneys	Pancreas	Spleen
Arterial	.08	.09	.10
Venous	.26	.28	.15
Source of blood	Kidneys	Ammonia	Nitrogen
	(No. of hrs.)		
Artery	44	.06	
Artery	42	.08	
	(Kidneys	extirpated)	
Artery	46	.08	
Artery	71	.10	
Carotid	47	.12	
	(Uterus	tied)	

(Continued on page Four)

KNOX CRESCENT CLUB
INVITES ALL STUDENTS

The young People's Club of Knox Crescent Church, many of whom are at present attending McGill wish to extend a cordial invitation to all students of the University both male and female to attend the social hours held every Sunday evening at 8.30 p.m. at the close of the evening service.

An excellent chance is thus offered for meeting new friends of their own age. A program and refreshments also help to make this hour a most enjoyable one. Many students of McGill attended these weekly gatherings last year and it is hoped that they will not be allowed to fall off this year.

PRESBYTERIANS
PLAY UNIVERSITEBoth Hockey Teams are Out
for Victory To-night

To-night, at the Mount Royal Arena, Queen's University meet Université de Montréal at 8 o'clock. The game should be a fast exhibition of Canada's most popular winter sport, for there are strong reasons why both teams should win.

Twice has Queen's played, and twice has Queen's gone down to defeat. In her first game here she lost because she broke in the second period, and again against Varsity the tri-colour cracked in the third period, and the Varsity goal-getters went on rampage and Queen's lost a game which she deserved to win. Therefore, if Queen's is to remain in the running who must win to-night and according to reports from Kingston, Coach Bill Hughes's squad will be on the large end of the scoring column.

On the other hand, the Flying Frenchmen, who are being coached by Joe Malone, want a victory to keep in the running with McGill and Varsity. The team is in excellent condition, especially Beaumont, the net-minder. He is ably protected by Desy and Gratton, whose defensive work is as startling as the offensive work of Lindsay and Voss, who they will be out to watch.

Hockey has been receiving a great deal of encouragement at the French Institute of Learning, and the "fur is sure to fly" when they hook up with the Presbyterian goal-getters.

The line-up will probably be as follows:

QUEEN'S	U. of M.
Goal.	Beaumont
Morris	Defense.
Pelton	Desy
Voss	Gratton
Lindsay	Centre.
Boucher	Forwards.
Legon	Emard
Britton	Subs.
Moore	Picard
Bellamy	Lavery
	Richer

ARTS IV DEFAULTED TO
SCIENCE IV

Science IV won their interclass hockey yesterday by default. Arts, who were to play them, failed to appear. The Science team however waited twenty minutes and then used the other forty minutes for practice.

If time be of all things the most precious, then wasting time is the greatest prodigality; for lost time is never found again—Benjamin Franklin.

ALAS! TIMES ARE NOT
WHAT THEY WERE; READ
OLD CALENDAR AND WEEP

How strange the old University would look to a present day student if he were enabled by means of some magic carpet or marvelous time machine to transport himself back to the McGill of sixty-six years ago and view the University as it appeared in 1860, the year Sir Wilfrid Laurier came as a freshman and several years before Thomas George Roddick or William Oslar entered. Though the external appearance of the campus little resembled that of today, the course of studies pursued by the youthful searchers for knowledge was just as different. The entrance requirements for the faculty of Arts as set forth in the Calendar of the University of McGill College for the session of 1860—'61 was Latin Grammar Greek Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil Aeneid book I, Xenophon's Anabasis book I, Arithmetic, Algebra, the first three books of Euclid, and writing from dictation. Examiners and others who have to read much writing of University students will no doubt regret that the latter subject has been withdrawn.

The course for the B.A. degree was as different from that of today as was the matriculation requirements. The subjects of examination for the degree were Classics, Moral Philosophy, English Literature, Mathematical Physics and Astronomy, Geology, French or German. In addition many other courses were studied among them Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elocution and History. There were then no such subjects as Economics, Political Science or Psychology.

But if the work was not such as to command itself to the modern student there was much else that would. The fees were only \$20 for the entire year while a good room with board could be had for \$18 per month. Of

Arts Building
Begins Now To
Realize Doom

The old Arts Building, with a shiver, realized to-day that its days were numbered, and in a moment of forgetfulness lost its grip on itself and shed some plaster. This historic scrap has been carefully gathered up by the staff of the Bureau's office, where it fell, and filed for future reference. The fall of the plaster corresponded with a blast that failed to go off, but the plaster felt that its future was blasted anyway, so it took the intention for the deed, and fell. This is absolutely the first bit to fall owing to the operation of the steam shovel, which has encroached itself to the rear of the Dean's office, and is slowly eating its way back to the new Carpenter Shop. It is the sincere hope of the students in Arts that it does not stop at the carpenter shop but, tackles this foe worthy of its steel teeth and clears the landscape from which such red-ded sculchures.

It is rumoured that the lawyers tried to make the other day, and at this unnatural demand the lights in the rear half of the administration building raised their orbs so high in horror that they went out. This is not to be wondered at, especially in view of the brand of tea that is brewed, but we think that in common with a great many strikers they made the mistake of extending the sphere of protest too far, and discommoded, (or assisted) activities in departments which have no hand in brewing tea and trouble.

In reference to blasting (see above) it might be mentioned that the blast failed because the steam drill froze. The men also looked cold. It was noticed that a layer of manure had been spread to keep the ground from freezing, but the men had not made use of this resource up to the moment of going to press.

It might be mentioned in conclusion that the water went off in the Arts Building yesterday. Whether circulation is growing uncertain in view of approaching old age or whether it was something else, or possibly something quite different, was not definitely ascertained.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

"Is that your son on the football team?"
"No, that's the football team on my son!"—Sarnia Observer.
The snowbird's singing for the sunshine.
The cows are mooring for the dew.
The hens all sing their merry lay,
I'm English—but I want an Irish stew.—Ex.

HOCKEY BULLETIN
A special bulletin, giving
detailed play of the Varsity-
McGill Hockey game at To-
ronto will be posted in the
Union Cafeteria, to-day, be-
ginning 3.30 p.m. Bulletins
will be posted as the game
progresses.DR. HAMILTON
TO LECTURE
ON THE DRAMAGeneral Lecture to Freshmen
on TuesdayNEXT WEEK
Valuable to Students of the
Stage, Says Dr. MacMillan

It has been announced by Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Head of the Department of English at McGill, that Dr. Clayton Hamilton, the noted authority on the drama, will arrive in town the beginning of next week, and that he will deliver four lectures to McGill students while in the city.

On Tuesday morning at twelve o'clock Dr. Hamilton will speak to the Freshman class at the Biological Building. It is expected that this lecture will be of a somewhat general nature. On Wednesday afternoon he will address all the students who are taking courses in Shakespeare and the drama at five o'clock in the Arts Building. This lecture is sure to be of a more technical nature in order to be of particular interest to the more advanced students.

A general lecture for all the undergraduates at the University will be given on Thursday at five o'clock. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to hold this meeting in the Ball Room of the Union, but as yet no definite statement in this regard has been made.

Dr. Hamilton will give a fourth address on Friday at an hour yet to be arranged. As the speaker is a renowned authority on the subject of the drama, it would be greatly to the advantage of all undergraduates to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered of hearing him speak. Dr. MacMillan has a very high opinion of Dr. Hamilton, and he stated that he considered that the lectures would be of great value to students, especially those most interested in the stage.

DATE FOR FACULTY
DEBATES NOW SETScience, Theology, Law, and
Commerce on Jan. 28

The date has been finally set for the oft-postponed interfaculty debates. Due either to irreconcilability of hours or the unpreparedness of the different faculties, the date has been changed several times. It has been finally decided to hold it on the 28th of January, in the Union. Any team which fails to show up will lose by default.

The subject will be: "Resolved that in Canada Representation by Population has resulted in inadequate Good." Science and Theology will be prepared to speak on the affirmative, while Law and Commerce will defend the negative. Arts has drawn a bye.

The two debates will go on simultaneously in different rooms. The competitors will draw to see which of the other teams they will meet.

CAPTIVE

Too many voices ring within
The crowded house of song;
Too many sluttish tunes to which
Their lips cannot belong.
One rants of Freedom's kindly smile,
And every word is vain:
What can he know of liberty
Who has not felt the chain?
I have bowed head before the sun
And known his fevered hand;
I have been prisoned of the moon,
Obeyed her chill command.
And now in that sunrise citadel
Whence all but hope has gone,
Cold little winds have bound my heart
And plucked it with Dawn.

LIBRARIES, PRINTING, &c.
John Rylands Library, Manchester
—Catalogue of an exhibition illustrating the history of the transmission of the Bible.

Lawrence, C. E.—(The) gentle art of authorship.

MISCELLANEOUS
Bellevue, Hjalre—(The) road.

Robert, Gen. H. M.—Parliamentary law.
Sayer, O. M.—(The) strange story of Balle's Chauve-Souris.

Chinese Pool
Captivates
Cue Artists

The East is again invading the West. Just as Mah Jongg captivated the Western Continent and for a time all we heard was, "East Wind," "South Wind," "Dragon," etc. so now all that is heard in the Union Pool room is "I'll do it in twenty five, or 'I'll do it in fifteen". Some of the figures run as high as five hundred. The great game of Chinese Pool has captivated the habits of the Union Billiard room. Even those who play only Billiards and Snooker are lured into the Pool room to try their hand at Chinese Pool. Where the name originated no one seems to know, but all day long the pool tables are busy and Mr. Wilson is doing a thriving business. The game seems to have a strange fascination for everybody and those that do not play gather round and watch the game and offer free advice as how the next ball should be played.

Some one suggested that the noise heard in the pool room while the game is being played sounded like Chinese and that thus the name originated. The suggestion however falls when we are informed that the game was called by the same name before it was introduced into the Union.

The pool room has not yet enjoyed such popularity as since the recent inception of Chinese Pool. Whereas it was usually deserted, now it is crowded all day long to capacity. There is always a long waiting list and everyone waits patiently for their turn. As soon as one party is finished the table is taken up again and the fun continues.

To date the record for Chinese Pool is nine made by a Science Freshman, who did not care to have his name divulged. The game is now at its peak but like Mah Jongg it will very likely lose its popularity and only be a memory of the past. Those who frequent the reading room have been heard to utter hopes that this down grade in popularity will come soon.

A. O. DAWSON SPEAKS
TOMORROW AT FORUM

A series of lectures are being held by the Young Men's Forum at the Central Y. M. C. A. every Sunday afternoon commencing at 3.15 p.m. on "Economic Problems and Christian Thought." The purpose of these lectures is to bring together speakers of varied, and in some cases opposite points of view, to consider controversial questions relating to the industrial order, and to consider the consequences that would result from the frank application of the ethical teachings of Jesus to these questions.

The speaker tomorrow will be A. O. Dawson, President, Montreal Board of Trade, who will speak on "Can the Idea of Individual Success be reconciled with the social principles of Jesus?" All students are invited to attend.

The next meeting of the Metropolitan Foreign Work Committee will be held in the Board Room of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday, next, January 27th at 12.45 p.m. The chief item on the Agenda is the consideration of our present policy towards securing funds for our 1926 Foreign Work. A suggestion has been made to combine the

COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER
OF MCGILL UNDERGRADS
REVEALED BY REPORT

"They were gathered together from all parts of a great free, enlightened and prosperous Empire." Thus does Macaulay commence his trial scene in his essay on Warren Hastings, but it might well be applied to the students at McGill except that instead of coming only from the empire they come from all climes and quarters of the globe.

It appears from the statement issued after much labour and compiling on the part of the staff of the Registrar's office under the leadership of G. W. Jenkins that of the 3,599 students registered at McGill in October 1925, some 1611 have their abode or possess domiciles in the province of Quebec. Of these 167 belong to the female, Ontario, our sister province claims second place with 332 of her offspring nestling beneath the peaceful shades of Mount Royal 71 of these 332 are women. Of the other Canadian provinces 72 come from B. C. Canada's westernmost boundary. Alberta claims 35, Saskatchewan 30 and Manitoba 25. Of the Maritimes, 73 are "Bluenosers" otherwise known as Nova Scotians. New Brunswick ranks close behind with 73, while 26 reside (in foxfarm?)

COMMERCE 3 WIN
FROM MED. FIVEHard Fast Play Despite Poor
Condition of Ice

Commerce III. hung up another victory yesterday, when they whitewashed Med. V. to the tune of 2-0, in a scheduled hockey fixture held on the University rink. The ice was unhappily in very poor condition, being badly cut up in many sections, especially in centre ice, where frequent holes greatly impeded the progress of the well-meaning players. The poor condition of the ice was the cause of many falls and trippings, and accounts for the frequent mis-plays which occurred. The play was, however, hard and fast, with much close checking to be seen, due to the keen rivalry which prevailed. Jack Little proved the herb of the game, when he accounted for both goals scored, managing to impel the elusive puck into the nets once in each of the two periods. Medicine were greatly handicapped in not having a substitute with them, due to the unaccountable fact that their men did not turn up—a fact which at one stage of the game threatened to cause the cancellation or default of the game. This lack of substitutes proved their undoing, for every man on their team was compelled to play throughout the entire game. It was particularly noticeable that on several occasions members of both teams managed to make their way to within a very close range of their opposing goal, when, due either to the poor condition of the ice or to the fact that they overskated the puck in their desire to score, they fell and so lost excellent opportunities of scoring. At one stage of the game a white pup was found to be prancing joyfully on the ice about the side boards. It offered very little contrast, in colour, to the surroundings, and so was not noticed for a while, but at length it was gently lifted over the boards by a player on the Commerce team, a member, no doubt, of the S.P.C.A., who at that time happened to be out of employment.

The members of the teams, and their positions were:—
COMMERCE III. MEDICINE V.
Goal. Puddicombe
Carlyu Defense.
Vineberg Kirk
LeBaron Harding
Little Forwards.
Lewis Simpson
Priest McCormick
Hamilton Sub.
LeMay

IMPERIAL DEBATERS LOSE

(Special to McGill Daily)
Sackville, N.B., Jan. 23.—The Imperial debaters met their first defeat when they lost out to the University of Mount Allison. The judges' decision was two to one against them.
A doctor says that our beds are too short. Sometimes in the morning it is difficult to get two feet out of them.
efforts with the regular Financial Campaign in the Spring of the year. This matter and others concerned with Foreign Work speakers and meetings for 1926 are felt to be so important that Mr. Murray G. Brooks of the National Council had been invited to be present.

DECENTRALIZING
NECESSARY TO
AID TRANSITR. deL. French Delivers Lec-
ture on "Town Planning"

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Wider Streets, Overheads,
Raised Sidewalks and Sub-
ways Discussed

How are we to control our traffic? "The only solution seems to lie in decentralization" said Professor R. deL. French in concluding his most interesting lecture on "Traffic Control" given in the Engineering Building yesterday afternoon.

The lecture was one of the series of twelve on "Town Planning" now being delivered at McGill. Dr. French is the head of the department of Highway and Municipal Engineering in the faculty of Applied Science.

He commenced his talk by mentioning the variety of traffic; pedestrian horse-drawn vehicle motor street car, and numerous others, all having more or less antagonistic and conflicting interests.

Although the problem of traffic congestion extends as far back as 1859 when New York had a horse-drawn bus passing on an average of one every thirteen seconds along Broadway and although the police department have been given control of this department both in New York and London as far back as 1865, the real problem has only appeared within the last twenty years with the predominance of the automobile.

The purpose of traffic control is that each vehicle or pedestrian should reach its destination with the maximum possible speed and the least possible interference.
Professor French then spoke of the various ways of preventing interference such as one way streets, of which Montreal has two great examples namely St. James and Notre Dame.

Another reason for traffic control is in order to prevent accidents. To aid in this cause and to prevent traffic congestion Los Angeles and Detroit have streets where one cannot turn off for seven or eight blocks in these cities also horse drawn traffic is forbidden at certain hours.

Pedestrians are granted the right of way in most cities and after them, the street-cars usually have the preference since they carry eighty per cent of the people.

The lecturer then spoke of the two systems of traffic control.

(1)—the stop and go system, now so much in vogue (2)—the platoon system. The latter has never had a fair try-out but it has many disadvantages.

Although the police department have always had control of the traffic Professor French spoke in favour of Traffic Commission who would find out all about the distribution of population and their means of transit.

He spoke against parking in the streets but said there had been no method yet found to eliminate this evil although some cities had set apart free land for parking spaces.

He then dealt with the various methods of relieving congestion (1) by widening the streets (2) by overhead railways or subways (3) by two story streets (4) by raised sidewalks (5) by cutting new streets.

All of these afford, however, but temporary relief and have many disadvantages which might cause their rejection. "The only real solution is in decentralization and spreading not only the people but the business centres over a larger area" said the speaker in conclusion.

The lecture was an illustrated one and many interesting slides were shown. The audience though small was an interested and appreciative one and applauded Dr. French loudly.

A FEW TICKETS LEFT
FOR PLUMBER'S BALL

At a meeting held last night in the Engineering building of the Plumbers' Ball Committee, a few final details were decided upon. The event is scheduled for next Friday night and a great crowd is expected.

There are still a few tickets on sale for men outside of the faculty of Science but it is expected that these will be grabbed off to-day.

Freddy Gross' orchestra will be on hand for the dance and music lovers will be given a treat in jazz. Freddy's orchestra is about the best around the city and has been playing for all

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.
The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University
Members of Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL
Lancaster 7141
After 10.00 p.m. and during Sundays and Holidays, Lancaster 7530.

PRESIDENT AND
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF T. M. GORDON.
MANAGING EDITOR D. A. MacDONALD.
ADVERTISING MANAGER G. H. FLETCHER, B. A.

R. V. C. Editor: M. W. MacLean.
Night Editors: M. Gilman and B. Green.

NEWS BOARD
News Editor: T. H. Harris, '26.
Assignment Editor: C. H. Davies, '27.
J. G. Brerley, '26 A. R. Harkness, '27
C. L. Copland, '26 J. R. Fyfe, '27
L. Enel, '27 A. H. K. Oxley, '27
R. L. Williams, '26

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
A. Ross Harkness.

STAFF

G. McG. Gardiner, G. Brown, G. Simand, E. J. Sommer, G. Nelles.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926.

THE REWARD OF LABOUR

These days, with Christmas examinations over and the successful candidates already known, at least in the minds of the professors, the first enthusiasm of getting back to college has been pretty well burnt out in the recent orgy of cramming. Most of us will now be settling down placidly to a systematic breaking of all the good resolutions, re studying and all that, which we made during the holidays.

Now is the time when each one of us should be reviewing his achievements of the past session. We have left behind us a session of more or less hard work, a session in which we have left undone many things which we should have done, and we are just on the threshold of another of equally hard work. Let us profit by our past mistakes.

How many students can give a pretty definite synopsis of the course he has taken? If you can, your time has been well spent, no matter what grade you made in the Christmas exams. A great many students make the very bad mistake of giving too great an importance to details and too little to a general view of the field of the course. They cannot carry the whole course in their heads during the whole term, so they wait until the last week and "cram" details for the examination.

How many of us comfort ourselves with the thought that often the most successful people in college and out are those with only a fair amount of intelligence! But that ointment is not without the ever-present fly to pester us. Success comes only through labour and persistence. Ask the scientist how he worked out his invention, ask the violinist how he became a master, ask the student how he became proficient at a foreign language! It is really hard to plan one's twenty-four hours, then stick to it, but it is the way to success.

Habits are the hardest things in the world to conquer, but where there's a will there's a way, and now is the time after we have got in the swing of working for the exams, to break our habit of slovenly studying. "After all a man's paradise is his reward for the grind."

FOR THE INTELLIGENTZIA

Tests compiled by Gridiron Gus and Psychological Psalm,
Frontenac reader in Psychological Research.

The following intelligence test has been drawn up that a fair estimate may be made of the intelligence or lack of intelligence of the reporters on this college daily in Canada. It is strictly understood that it was not occasioned by any sense of rivalry towards the Department of Psychology, but rather that the "Daily" thinks that these tests are a real inquiry into the intelligence of the ordinary undergraduate.

Though the tests were originally designed for testing reporters, they are equally applicable as tests for the ordinary student. Answers may be submitted to the "Daily" office and the student scoring a perfect one hundred wins a handsome prize. As the dance committees say, the nature of this prize is being kept a close secret, but something of a surprise is being offered. There is, at present, a highly polished, hand-embroidered, perforated, non-leakable spittoon on exhibition in the Daily office, but we aren't saying this is the prize.

It is to be strictly understood that members of the News Board and their families are not eligible to enter the contest. Legibility and neatness will not count. Please state age and year of birth. We are not interested in the place. The judges will be Albert, Mario and Armand and the presentation of the prize will be held in the Pig in the near future. Come one, come all. Facetious replies will be ignored by the committee of judges.

Patronize the Union Cafeteria

From the following, pick out the sentence which is most closely connected in meaning with the above.

- 1—Dead men tell no tales.
- 2—Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- 3—Every dog has his day.
- 4—You may bring a drink to water, but you can't make him horse.
- 5—In little tea rooms, we convene.
- 6—All ye who enter here, leave hope behind.
- 7—This is a year of economy and retrenchment.
- 8—Sauce for the goose is applesauce for the gander.
- 9—Thou shalt not kill.
- 10—The report of the failure of the 1925 prune crop leaves us unmoved.

II

Dissention among editors of Fortnightly is claim.

From the following, pick out the sentence which is most closely connected in meaning with the above:

- 1—United we stand divided we fall.
- 2—When rogues fall out.....
- 3—Let us not haggle over a woman.
- 4—The pot calling the kettle black.
- 5—There is honour even among thieves.
- 6—Out of mouths of babes and sucklings.....
- 7—There was mounting in hot haste.
- 8—I demand a recital.

10—The kidneys are the cause of all disorders.

III

Band practice to-day at five o'clock sharp.

Pick out the most-closely related sentence as before from the following:

- 1—And there was walling and gnashing of teeth.
- 2—Here we go gathering nuts in May.
- 3—The bark is worse than the bite—much worse.
- 4—Caesay at the bat (on).
- 5—Music bath charms.....
- 6—Hark! hark! the dogs do bark.
- 7—Empty barrels make the most noise.
- 8—Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.
- 9—There was a sound of revelry by night.
- 10—Toreador, the bull began to rear.

He's our, well, yes, rather.

Fill in the blank appropriately from the following:

1. Uncle 2. Brother 3. Grandpa. 4. Milkman. 5. Grocer 6. Bootlegger 7. Professor 8. Doctor 9. First-born.

Man is known by the he keeps

Fill in the blank appropriately:

MAN'S STRUCTURAL IMPERFECTIONS

By Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.
(Reprinted from "The Living Age").

PART I

Between the activities of Archdeacon Paley and those of Elie Metchnikoff lies the greater part of the nineteenth century. At the beginning of that century we find the Archdeacon extolling the perfection of the human body, just as Celsus had done sixteen centuries before him. By the close of the nineteenth century the alert and fearless brain of Elie Metchnikoff had discovered, or believed it had discovered, that the human body was blemished by many imperfections. The evangelist of this new and startling doctrine approached the study of man's body by an untrodden pathway, one made possible by the advancing science of his day. On his arrival at the Institut Pasteur in 1888, being then forty-three years of age, he set himself to investigate the means by which the human body combats and keeps at bay the swarming hosts of microorganisms that find a natural habitat in its internal passages and recesses. He saw man's body as a battlefield, the scene of a perpetual warfare, and as his investigation proceeded the conviction grew on him that the chances of the body's success were imperilled by a heritage of structures that had become out of date and useless.

In the Wild lecture, given before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester on April 22, 1901, he declared that man was being killed by his intestinal flora; and that his great bowel had not only become useless, but was a positive and continual menace to the rest of his body. He believed that the stomach itself, and also part of the small intestine, could be dispensed with. Early in 1903 appeared *Etudes sur la Nature Humaine*, in which Metchnikoff greatly extended the list of man's structural imperfections.

Between the times of Paley and of Metchnikoff lie three great discoveries, and we must take note of them if we are to understand how it was possible for the one to praise the perfection of man's structure at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the other to condemn its imperfections at the end. There was first the discovery that man's body was an aggregate or society of living microscopical units. It was Metchnikoff's fortune to approach the study of man's highly complex body through the simpler societies represented by the bodies of the lower invertebrates. It was thus he came by his discovery that certain units of such societies retain their freedom, thus permitting them to serve as scavengers or phagocytes.

In the second place, there was Darwin's discovery. Metchnikoff was a convinced evolutionist. He therefore presumed that the alimentary outfit which served in an anthropoid phase of human evolution must be ill-adapted to deal with the dietary of civilized man. There was in the third place Pasteur's discovery, and so far as Metchnikoff's outlook was concerned this was the most potent of the three. It was under the influence of Pasteur's discoveries that Metchnikoff came to think that the destiny of man lay in the issue of the everlasting contest that went on between the living tissues of his body and the invading hosts of microorganisms that threatened them. It is noteworthy that of the three men—Darwin, Pasteur, and Metchnikoff—who revolutionized in the nineteenth century our conception of man's body, and of the struggles to which it is subjected, not one of them was a professed anatomist; the anatomist stood too near to the subject of his study to see it in its true perspective.

Twenty-two years have come and gone since Metchnikoff's studies on *La Nature Humaine* first appeared, and I propose in this lecture to ascertain how far his doctrine of man's structural imperfections and functional disharmonies has stood the test of time. His thesis presumed that Darwin's theory of man's origin was true. That presumption has been supported by every discovery of the present century, and such evidence as we now have justifies us in believing that the rate of man's evolution has been more rapid than has hitherto been supposed.

We realize to-day, more precisely than was possible when Metchnikoff wrote, that the most critical chapter in man's long history opened with the discovery of agriculture, a discovery of but yesterday if we reckon time on a geological scale. Agriculture revolutionized the conditions of human life; it made modern civilization possible. We have reason to believe that this revolution in the condition of man's life was initiated either in Mesopotamia, Egypt, or adjacent lands, not more than eight thousand years ago. It is certainly not more than five thousand years ago since agriculture began to be practised in Western Europe. The vast majority of the people of these islands, probably ninety per cent of them, are the descendants of men and women who, two hundred generations ago, were dependent on the natural but precarious harvest that is provided by shore, river, forest, and moorland.

Europeans: most of us who live in London, if we could go back twenty generations, would find an ancestry that was living on the soil and of the soil. And now, the poorest of us can add to our dietary produce brought from the ends of the earth. The alimentary system that was evolved to meet the needs of our primitive ancestry has now to accommodate itself to a modern dietary.

Beyond a doubt civilization is submitting the human body to a vast and critical experiment. It is not only the alimentary system that is being subjected to new conditions; the bony and muscular framework of our bodies is being subjected to novel stresses. Of the present manhood of Britain, half earns its bread by muscular labor; the other half lives sedentary lives. Our forefathers when they arrived in Western Europe were hunters; their bodies were unaccustomed to either manual labor or an indoor life. Under the stress of civilization the hunter's body has to serve modern needs. It says much for the adaptability of the human body that it stands these stresses as well as it does. Dr. J. D. Comrie, on examining ten thousand recruits for the army, found that three thousand and sixty-three of them suffered from hernia and one hundred and thirteen from flatfoot. Such breakdowns in the supporting system of the body do not occur with this frequency among hunting peoples. Civilization has laid bare some of the weak points in the human body, but the conditions that have provoked them are not of Nature's ordaining, but of man's choosing.

If modern civilization is making new demands on our bones, muscles, and nerve-controls, it is otherwise with another important system of our bodies. As our manner of living increases in comfort the calls on our heat-regulating mechanism become fewer in number and less urgent in character. Our primitive forefathers lived in the open; their bodies, unsheltered and scantily clad, were exposed to sun, rain, wind, and storm. Such a mode of life throws an increasing burden on the machinery that regulates body temperature—on skin, on respiratory mucous membrane, and on that elaborate system of reflexes that control the rate of internal combustion. Modern civilization, so far as temperature is concerned, tends to make the human body a hothouse plant.

Metchnikoff perceived that civilization had plunged man's body into a new environment, and that the rate of its progress had far outstripped the power of adaptation response that had carried man so far beyond the anthropoid stage. A belief grew within him—almost a grudge—that Nature was letting man down. He brought against the evolutionary powers that preside over the destiny of man both sins of omission and sins of commission. When Metchnikoff applied his analytical genius to the problems of man's alimentary system he carried us into the realms where thought becomes the guide to action. It would be no longer rash to say, he wrote in 1903, "that not only the rudimentary appendix and the caecum, but the whole of the human large intestine, is superfluous, and that their removal would be attended with happy results." Since Metchnikoff penned this sentence the operation of complete colectomy has been performed on many thousands of men and women, but I do not think that even the surgeons who think that even the surgeons who have performed this operation most frequently and most successfully would maintain that a man or woman who has been rendered colonless enjoys that moderate share of health that falls to the average intact individual. If a finger becomes permanently fixed in an awkward position the hand is improved by the amputation of the offending digit. But the relief afforded by colectomy is of the hand to its original capacity. The relief afforded by colectomy is of the same kind; the results of that operation in no wise bear out Metchnikoff's doctrine that the colon has become a superfluous organ in man's body.

On the other hand, we have only to consult the pages of the medical press, to listen to tales which reach our ears daily, to note the ever-growing demand for patent purgatives, to be convinced that there is, as Metchnikoff maintained, a grave disharmony between the functional capacities of our great intestine and the dietary which modern civilization has compelled us to adopt. The way out of our difficulties is not to call the colon a useless organ a sewage pipe, a cesspool, but to discover its original purpose and ascertain how far we can modify our mode of living to suit its inherited capacity. What that capacity is we have yet to discover, for we have no complete or exact knowledge of the uses of the great intestine in any animal whatsoever. So far as the human organ is concerned, surgery has stepped far in advance of physiology.

Since Metchnikoff first promulgated his belief that the appendix



In "Turret" there are "poker hands"
And any 52
Will bring a very handsome peck
Of Playing Cards to you.

TURRET

MILD VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES



20 for
25¢

LOEW'S 1 to 11
Continuous
NEXT WEEK
"THE IRON HORSE"
The World's Wonder Picture
with
George O'Brien—Madge Bellamy
and a Mammoth Cast of More Than
5000 People.
6 STANDARD
VAUDEVILLE
ACTS 6

IMPERIAL
6 S. F. KEITH-ALBEE 6
VAUDEVILLE ACTS
The Big Entertainment Picture:
MAURICE "LEFTY" FLYNN
"Smilin' At Trouble"
There are mighty scenes to thrill you
and to make you laugh in this
"action" picture.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays—
Vaudeville at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30,
Other Days 2.30 & 8.30

CHOCOLATE
BARS AT
UNION

RED & WHITE REVUE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH



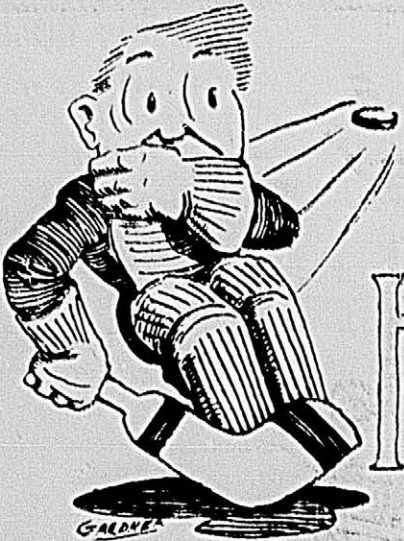
A Crucial Game

W HEN McGill meets Toronto on the
ice this afternoon a win will mean
a tight hold on a trophy which has not
been our way for several seasons.

T O enable his patrons to follow this
game Pierre has arranged to give
them a running account over private
wire direct to the Cafeteria.

Besides you will find the pastry top-
hole.

Pierre



HOCKEY

MCGILL MEETS VARSITY SEXTET THIS AFTERNOON

The McGill senior hockey team will oppose the champion Varsity squad this afternoon at Toronto in a battle to decide who will occupy the top rung in intercollegiate league ladder. Both teams are tied with one win apiece and will try hard to pull a win today.

The men held a short workout at the Forum last evening prior to their departure for the Queen City. McGerricle, the regular defence man was present but did not turn out in uniform on account of a slight cold. He will be on today's line-up however. St. Germain, who has been handicapped to a considerable extent by a sore ankle, was showing improved form, although he was not accustomed to the new skate he is forced to wear. Dion has been chosen to start at centre in the absence of Mickles and reports to be in tip-top form for the battle. The remainder of the squad are in perfect condition. D. Smith, Bell and Lynch are the subs. There will be a running story of the game sent to the Union as the battle progresses so that the students will know exactly how their team is faring. The C. O. T. C. Band will play at the game.

The teams line up as follows:

MCGILL	TORONTO
Goal	Sullivan
Defence	Wright
McGerricle	Porter
McMahon	Centre
Dion	Plaxton
Right wing	Kirkpatrick
Abbott	Left wing
St. Germain	Hudson
Subs	Trotter
Lynch	Richards
Bell	Devins
P. Smith	

THE INTERMEDIATES

The intermediates will open their regular schedule to-night at 8 p.m. when they hook up with the Loyola squad at the Loyola rink. Last year's Intermediate Intercollegiate champions were somewhat depleted owing to promotions to senior ranks, but the new bunch of men look to be good hockey players. They have furnished the seniors with some hefty opposition for the last month and are in the pink of condition. Hence, their goals cannot for certain reasons turn out with the squad for the game and his place will be taken by Quinlan, Don Smith and Pinney are the only two regulars left from last year.

The personnel of the team is as follows:

Goal: Quinlan; Defence: D. Smith and Clark; Forwards: Arnold, Pinney and Gordon; Subs: Melien, Lighthall, Tobin and Diplock.

ST. GERMAIN



Who is expected to do a lot of the scoring in to-night's hockey

MCGILL MET DEFEAT AT TORONTO

(Special to McGill Daily)

Hart House, Toronto, Jan. 22.—Toronto took the opening game of the senior intercollegiate basketball schedule here tonight, defeating McGill 32-21.

The victors displayed a fast smooth working combination which gave them the edge. They took a big lead in the first half counting 19 points to their opponents 12. In this period the Blue forwards played their old game of racing in under the basket and taking a pass there to send it home. Time after time they scored in this manner. On the other hand, McGill seldom got in close but kept up a long range bombardment. Many brilliant shots went in and many others barely missed. Koff showed up best for the Red and White here.

The second half was much evener. Toronto's smooth attack was being broken up or their long passes were going wild. McGill fought hard and kept within two points of the Blue. Then for a long time play went back and forth with no scoring but Toronto pressed to the attack again and went well into the lead.

Potter was outstanding as usual for Varsity but the whole team, every regular a veteran of past intercollegiate seasons, turned in fine game.

Quackenbush went through practically the whole encounter for the Red and White. Amaron was back in his old position on the defence and played a strong game. Koff led the scoring with five baskets and a free throw, counting over half McGill's points. Young once more started on the regular line-up and turned in a good game. Grossman started on the forward line with Koff, while Rafalovich and Blumenstein were the two subs. used. These heralded their entrance into the contest at the beginning of the second period by each scoring a basket, the first two of the half. Smith, hurt and forced to retire in the dying moments, led Varsity's scores with eleven points, equalling Koff's count. The lanky centre, Hutchison added eight, two of his baskets were beautiful one arm shots from the side. Bell who played a hard game at guard, came down the floor three times to score while Potter counted one point less. The final basket of the game was made by Maguire, who had just got into the game to replace Hutchison, forced to retire with four personal fouls against him.

The game was hard fought throughout. Toronto's smoother and faster combination as compared with McGill's delay in getting their plays going won the contest.

The teams:—

Toronto—Potter, Smith, Hutchison, Bell, Burgess, Currie, Maguire, Potter, McGill—Grossman, Koff, Young, Amaron, Quackenbush, Blumenstein, Rafalovich, James.

McMAHON



Who along with McGerricle will help defend the McGill net

ARTS FRESHMEN TROUNCE MED I

Med. II Defaults to Science II in Basketball

In a very one-sided game, the fast Arts I team, overwhelmed Med I by the score of 23-6. Arts I started out with a bang right from the beginning and try as they might, the doctors were unable to stop them. Opzoomer of Arts was the star of the game scoring no less than six baskets, whilst his team-mate Bloomfield scored four. The Meds. tried very hard during the last few minutes of the game to overcome the tremendous lead of the Arts freshmen, but were unable too, as their shooting was very poor. The game was very ably handled by Chas. Greenberg.

The line-up was as follows:

MED I	ARTS I
Forwards	
Daley	Opzoomer
Reyson	Harris
Centre	
Cole	Urquhart
Defence	
Cullen	Herman
Abramovitch	Bloomfield
Subs	
Mogely	Cohen
Giovando	Mendelshon
	Townsend
	Roulsenberg

Who is expected to do a lot of the scoring in to-night's hockey

COLLEGE COMMENT

A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE WORLD

Manitoba: A much discussed question of the twentieth century is "What is the value of a University education?" and attempts have been made with varying success to place a cash value upon the training received during the four or five years in college. Leaders in industry estimate that within ten years the graduate has overtaken his high school trained competitor and from that time forges ahead; others, equally successful in the commercial world, refuse to have anything to do with the products of our Universities, and maintain that a higher education is a handicap rather than an asset.

Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, however, regards the question from a different angle, as is shown in his pectoral address to the students of Edinburgh University. "What is the special contribution which men and women educated at our universities can make to the world?" he asks; not "of what benefit is a university education to the individual himself?" He speaks again of the duty the university has to perform: "Throughout all these activities in which you are engaged in this University there is the double motive of acquiring knowledge and learning to think truly," he said. The latter is the more important task. The greatest service this or any other university can render the modern world is to discharge well this duty which is laid upon it, and to send forth year after year generations of young men and women who have not only a stock of ideas, but minds which turn on the poles of truth." University graduates, he concluded, must be "the lamp bearers of our generation to guide your own steps by the truth and to light the way for the wandering people of the world."

But there are many ultra-modernists who will disagree with the eminent statesman in his valuation of a college training. This is a practical world, they will argue, and what good is to be a "lamp bearer" if one has not the means of subsistence and cannot keep pace with one's competitors in the struggle for existence? After all the only excuse for going to college is to better prepare oneself to compete successfully in the industrial world.

And it is probably true that the latter school has the largest number of supporters. Most students who come to University have in mind some particular position that they wish to reach and believe that a University education will better fit them to attain it. But it is nevertheless encouraging to hear from the lips of one of the world's greatest statesmen words such as these, which might lead one to believe that the world is not as bad as it is painted and that after all the best way to serve oneself is first to serve others.

THE NEW CANADIANISM

Toronto Varsity: "Let Canada bury her sectionalism, and unite for her own advancement," is the cry which is heard from one end of the country to the other. A most worthy plea it is—one that should not fall on deaf ears as far as the Canadian university undergraduate is concerned.

A New Canadianism in which all the sectional differences which have arisen in the past will be submerged for the achievement of a great ideal seems to be the need of the hour. The "blue-nose" may have his grievance of Maritime rights; the Quebecer his grievance of racial and religious discrimination; the citizen of Ontario water-diversion grievance; and the resident of the Prairies and the Pacific Coast his grievance of freight rates discrimination and eastern antagonism to the western grain outlet. But when all these grievances whether fancied or real, are weighed in the balance they can all be settled by a policy of "give-and-take"—a policy which will make Canada a united nation proud of herself and her achievements.

Stretching from Nova Scotia on the East to British Columbia on the West there is a string of universities whose potential value as nation-builders can hardly be estimated. Why should there not be closer co-operation among them for the ultimate achievement of this New Canadianism? Although the largest in point of numbers, Toronto is not the only university in Canada. Let us see things through the eyes of the Canadian citizen, not through the eyes of undergraduates of the University of Toronto.

That is the first step toward a high type of Canadian nationalism and national consciousness inasmuch as we directly are concerned.

SUBTERFUGE IN COLLEGE

Indiana Student: That the schools of the nation should hold themselves strictly responsible for the moral instruction of their students was the assertion made by Dr. George H. Betts, of Northwestern University, at the state conference on character education this week. He pointed out the danger to a nation "which trains the intellect, sharpens the wit, puts in youth in possession of the potentialities of science and leaves the moral nature without adequate development." Dr. Betts censured certain methods employed in schools and universities which seem to propagate dishonesty on the part of the students. He spoke of "library notes revised from the notes of a class mate, lecture notes written up from the note taking of another, recitations bluff, and such devices" which "are in many schools or classes the rule rather than the exception." The system which requires such notes and examinations, he said, works toward the actual degeneration of character of pupils.

Is this true? Do students habitually assist each other in the preparation of papers and notebooks, and is this a harmful practice? It seems to us that it is true. Notebooks are preserved and handed down from one class to another; either to be copied verbatim, or revised slightly and

handed in as original work. Library references also are passed from one to another. It is easy for the student to justify these practices. Often it is impossible to obtain the necessary books; professors often make unreasonable demands; much of the work is purely mechanical and it seems a waste of time for each student to do it individually.

In this situation we are inclined to agree with Dr. Betts that any academic advantages to be claimed for these methods fall to justify them. If such work is worth doing it is worth each student's doing for himself. No matter what it may be worth academically it is not worth leading the students to adopt habits of evasion and subterfuge in their college work.

INDIVIDUAL PHILOSOPHIES

Brown Daily Herald: In the midst of all this anti-compulsory religion crusade, may we stray from the beaten track long enough to discuss the question of individual philosophies as developed through our college life? After all, philosophy is to the individual what religion is to the people; and no man is prepared for the great battle of life until he has adopted a religious creed been satisfied by a great personal philosophy, or thought out his own attitude toward himself, his fellow men, and the Law of the Universe.

For the majority of us, a personal philosophy is a slow and fitful blending of early religious training, the dominating influence of public opinion, and subterfuge in their college work. (Continued on page Four)

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Cor. Dorchester and Drummond Streets, Montreal.
Rev. Richard Roberts, D.D., will preach next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Evening Subject: "A Traveller in Little Things."
At 7:00 p.m.—Choral Recital: Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem—Purcell, Our Father—Verdi, The Light of the World—Elgar, Credo—Gretchaninoff.
Bryceon Trehan—Organist and Choir Director.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

United Church of Canada
Drummond St. Just Below Sherbrooke St.
REV. J. W. G. WARD, D.D., MINISTER.
Services—Morning at 11:00—"Treasure Trove."
Evening at 7:30—"A Fruitless Tree."
Lay Associate Organist and Choirmaster
A. R. GRAFTON HAROLD EUSTACE KEY.

Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul

400 Dorchester St. West.
(foot of McGill College Avenue).
11:00 a.m. Rev. George H. Donald, M. A.
3:30 p.m. Minister's Bible Class.
7:00 p.m. Rev. George H. Donald, M. A.
McGill men and women cordially invited.

ERSKINE CHURCH

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.
Sherbrooke Street West, at head of Crescent Street.
REV. E. LESLIE PIDGEON, B. A. D. D., MINISTER
will preach at both services.
11:00 A.M.—The Abiding Question.
7:30 P.M.—Lofty Motives for Lowly Tasks.
3:15 P.M.—Minister's Class for Men.
4:30 to 7 P.M.—"At Home"—music—refreshments.
Students are cordially invited to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST

Corner Dorchester and Guy Sts.
The Pastor—Rev. Myles McCutcheon, D. D., will preach at both services.
11:00 a.m.—The Divine Answer to Man's Quest.
Soprano Solo—Mrs. S. M. Luke.
7:30 p.m.—The Question of Questions.
Baritone Solo—Mr. J. L. Brown.
TUESDAY, 8:15 p.m.—Lecture by Rev. J. W. G. Ward, D.D.
The Vision Splendid—COLLECTION

MCGILL INTERMEDIATES vs. LOYOLA

AT

Loyola College Rink Sherbrooke Street West

TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.

Imperial Debating Team vs. McGill

SUBJECT:

"PACIFIC NAVAL DEFENSE"

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3RD

at

8.30 P.M.

in the

"PIAZZA" MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

NOTICES

All matter for this column must be in the Daily Office BEFORE 8 p.m. of the day previous to publication. It must be brief and to the point, and legibly written on one side of the paper.

Notices in regard to meetings, etc. will not be accepted until three days before the meeting is scheduled to take place.

Under no condition will any notice be accepted over the telephone or after the hour stated above. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THESE REGULATIONS.

RED AND WHITE REVUE

Important meeting of committee in Union Music Room at 10 to-day.

INDOOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Important practice shoot to-day at 2 at M.H.S.

CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT

Every day at Union from 4-7. Entries received by officers.

C.O.T.C.

The following men have been detailed to fire their classification next Tuesday at 6 p.m.: Craig St. Drill Hall.

Grasse, W. R., Williamson, J. T., Logan, T. A., Brodie, E. W., Couper, W. M., Tait, G. E., Scott-Moncreiff, L.

COLUMBIAN CLUB

The women's branch of the Columbian Club will be at home to the members of the Club on Sunday, January the 24th, from 4 until 6 at the Club House, 78 Buregh St.

OMEGA GAMMA KAPPA

There will be a special meeting of The Old Girls' Club of The High School for Girls in the gymnasium of that school on Tuesday, January 26, at 7.45 p.m.

PLAYERS' CLUB

There will be a general meeting of the Players' Club on Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 5.00 p.m. in the Music Room of the Union. All interested are requested to be present.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 26th at 5 p.m. in Room 37 of the Engineering Bldg. A talk on "Distortion" will be given by Mr. M. S. Home. All those interested are invited to attend.

McGILL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

There will be an important meeting of the Rifle Association at 5.15 on Monday, Jan. 25th in the Union. All members are urged to be present.

The picture of the executive and the team will be taken at 5.30 on Tuesday, Jan. 26th at Notman's.

ATHLETICS

CLASS HOCKEY

Jan. 25
5-6 Med 1-Law 1
5-7 Sci 1-Comm 1
Jan. 26
5-6 Sci 2-Arts 2
5-7 Med 2-Comm 2
Jan. 27
5-6 Sci 3-Med 4
5-7 Dent 3-Arch

Jan. 28
5-6 Dent 1, 2, 4-Arts 3
5-7 Med 3-Theol.
Jan. 29
5-6 Sci. 4-Med 5
5-7 Comm 3-Arts 4
Feb. 1st
5-6 Arts 1-Law 1
5-7 Med 1-Comm 1
Feb. 2nd
5-6 Sci 1-Law 1
5-7 Arts 1-Med 1

W. L. WHITEHEAD
Mgr. Class Hockey.

FRESH-SOPH. BASKETBALL

Jan. 25 Monday
5.15 Med II-Law I
6.00 Sci I-Comm. II
Jan. 27 Wednesday
5.15 Sci. II-Arts I.
6.00 Arts II-Med. I
Jan. 29 Friday
5.15 Comm I-Comm II
6.00 Law I-Arts II
Feb. 1 Monday
5.15 Sci. I-Med II
6.00 Com II-Med I

FANCY SKATING

Classes to-day 3-4 at Hollow Rink. Women students should see Miss Cartwright.

JUNIOR RUGBY

Annual photo Monday at 5 at Notman's.

INDOOR BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Jan. 28-Med. 28 vs. Med. 27.
Jan. 28-Arts 28 vs. Dentistry.
Men must be physically examined before playing.

SWIMMING

All entries for Inter-faculty meet must be handed to Manager at Engineering Building or at practice before Wednesday, Jan. 27th.

NOTICE

Will the following men please turn out for the Science Inter-faculty Hockey at the Campus Rink from 11-1

Look, papa. Able's cold is cured and we've still got a box of cough-

"Oh, you're avaricious! Tell Izzie to go out and get his feet wet."

(To Be Continued)

MAN'S STRUCTURAL IMPERFECTIONS

(Continued from page Two)

cacum, and colon had become superfluous organs in man's body. Our knowledge concerning the evolution of these structures and of certain conditions that regulate their action has increased. That increase of knowledge rehabilitates the ancient belief that Nature in her evolutionary mood exercises not only a surprising economy but also the strictest economy. The ferments and catalysts elaborated by plants for their own use were made to serve in the animal body as vitamins. It was for the purposes of economy that the great bowel came into existence. In fishes, the earliest vertebrate forms known to us in the living state potent digestive juices have to be produced at the expense of body tissues; with the evolution of land-living, air-breathing forms much of this expenditure was saved by the utilization of bacterial digestion. The great bowel was added to the original intestine for this purpose. Now must we forget how closely the great intestine is linked to the central nervous system—both by afferent and efferent pathways. When we take all these considerations into account, we must conclude that the great bowel of man is not a useless or superfluous organ, but one which we in our ignorance, are maltreating.

Darwin regarded the appendix as one of man's vestigial structures, and Mechnikoff accepted this verdict without demur, although there were then anatomists who refused to regard the appendix as a useless structure. An organ which, as numerous anatomical investigations show, increases in length until the twentieth year, or even until the fiftieth, does not merit the name vestigial. The size of the appendix at birth in the various forms of anthropoid apes we do not know, but in adult gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangs the appendix usually attains a length of one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty millimetres—nearly double the length of the human appendix. In the most primitive form of anthropoid known to us, the gibbon, the appendix is most variable in length. In six animals that I dissected fresh from the jungle all of them adult, the appendix varied in length from seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-five millimetres. In two of the animals the caecal contents were laden with numerous fruit stones as large as those of a cherry. The appendix in these two cases held a row of fruit stones, showing that it shared in the digestive work of the caecum. There is no evidence to lead us to believe that anthropoid apes suffer from appendicitis in their natural habitat. They become subject to this disease when kept in confinement. Of sixty-one chimpanzees dying in captivity, ten of them suffered from appendicitis. The evidence such as it is leads us to believe that when the appendix breaks down under the conditions of modern civilization it does so, not because it is 'vestigial' but because of its inability to withstand the conditions to which it is being exposed.

To express the real nature of the structural and functional imperfections seen in the human appendix it is convenient to use a term coined by the late Sir William Gowers. He noted that in some families a certain structure such as the hair on the crown of the head, was apt to be shed as the result of a premature atrophy of the scalp. To such instances of premature senility on the part of any organ or structure he applied the term atrophy. In this sense the appendix is an atrophic structure one which is apt to suffer from a disordered life-history. In a large proportion of Europeans it becomes atrophic or senile when other parts of the body are in full vigor. On the evidence collected by anatomists and pathologists it is permissible to infer that if we could follow the life-histories of a thousand modern Europeans from birth to their seventieth year the following would be the fate of their appendices.

By the end of the tenth year the tube of this structure would be partially or completely obliterated in forty of them; by the twentieth year seventy more; by the thirtieth year sixty others would have been added to the list; by the fortieth year eighty further cases of obliteration would have occurred; by the sixtieth year there would be one hundred and ten additional cases. Of the one thousand people who reach the age of seventy, only five hundred of them would retain their appendix in an unblemished functional state; in the other five hundred the appendix would have undergone a premature atrophy at succeeding stages in the journey through life.

In this the appendix keeps company with all structures that are of a lymphoid nature. The tonsils, the thymus, lymphatic glands and Peyer's patches have similar life-histories but no one would describe them as vestiges or rudiments. There is much in the name we apply to structures when we name them 'vestigial', 'cognate' or 'useless' we shut the door on all further inquiry.

As Paley declared a century ago, our lot of 'useless' structures decreases as our stock of knowledge increases.

(To Be Continued)

What's On

TO-DAY

10.00—Red and White Revue Committee.
10.00—R.V.C. Hockey Practice.
12.00—M.W.S. Basketball Practice.
2.00—Indoor Rifle Assn. Practice.
M.H.S.
3.4—Fancy Skating in Hollow.
3.30—Juniors at Loyola Hockey.
1.00—Chess Club Tournament.
3.00—Loyola-McGill Intermediates at Loyola.
5.15—Queen's at U. of M. Hockey.
McGill at Toronto Hockey.
McGill at Western Basketball.

COMING

Jan. 25.
Junior Rugby Photo.
Rifle Assn.
Jan. 26.
Historical Club.
Omega Gamma Kappa at M.H.S.
Players' Club Meeting.
Radio Association Meeting.
Jan. 27.
Junior Prom. Photo.
Jan. 28.
Economics Club.
Inter-faculty Swimming.
Jan. 29.
Toronto at McGill Basketball.
Plumbers' Ball.
Jan. 30.
U. of M.—McGill Intermediate and Junior Hockey.
Feb. 1.
Graveure Concert.
McGill-Y.W. vs. K. of C.
Feb. 4.
Juniors vs. M.H.S.
Feb. 6.
Ottawa vs. McGill.
Feb. 12.
Columbian Club "At Home" Mount Royal Hotel.

FOR THE INTELLIGENTIA

(Continued from page Two)
1. Collar 2. Dog 3. Hours 4. Dates
5. Women 6. Pretzels 7. Horse 8. Handkerchiefs 9. Spoons.

A man may bebut he's never out
Fill in as before:
1. Married 2. Intoxicated 3. In 4. Professor 5. Condition 6. Visited 7. Asleep 8. In bed.

D.
I'd rather bethan president.
Fill out again:
1. Tight 2. "Mogu" 3. Treasurer 4. Accosted 5. Married 6. Dean 7. Wrong 8. Shot.

E.
.....is the root of all evil.
Again and again, fill out:
1. Lectures 2. Intelligence tests 3. Women 4. Beer 5. Examinations 6. Arts Building 7. Pretzels.

F.
Everyhas its day.
1. Night 2. Tomato 3. New Year's Party 4. Saint 5. Puppy.

G.
It wasat a late hour last night:
Ditto:
1. Dark 2. Late 3. Bedtime 4. Denied 5. Morning 6. Crammed 7. Necked 8. Wheeled.

Problem 1 From the following signals, can you tell if the play is through centre or an end run...32...32...1, 2, 3, 4...32...
Problem 2 If a black hen lays ten eggs a week and if a little red hen lays sometimes nine and sometimes ten, and if eggs are fifty cents a dozen, how old is the rooster, 777?

Problem 3 A mountain goat jumped from precipice to precipice and as he jumped he snorted. Now the question is, did he snort because he jumped, or did he jump because he snorted? And how old was the captain 777?

ARTS FRESHMAN TROUNCE MED I

(Continued from page Three)
Med II Sci II
In the second fixture of the Fresh-Soph league scheduled for the evening, Med II failed to appear and the game was won by default by Science 2 by the close score of 2-0. One plumber (mentioning no names) was responsible for the basket which ended the game. He shot right from under the basket, and the ball, after wavering on the bar for what seemed hours finally decided to fall in amidst the silent cheers of the plumbers. The referee then silently blew his whistle and the game was over. Science 2, who held down second place, then held a practice for their game next Wednesday with the league Champions Arts 1.

A WASH OUT
An M.P. who was to have addressed a meeting was unable to reach his destination, as a portion of the railway had been destroyed by heavy rains.

He sent this message: "Cannot come; wash out on line."
Back came the answer: "Never mind. Come anyway. Borrow a shirt."

COLLEGE COMMENT

(Continued from page Three)

ion, and the scarcely less powerful influence exerted by the companions of our more youthful days. It is this latter element that we intend to mention at greater length.

The college age is truly the "plastic" age. Our college associations will determine, in the majority of instances, the kind of a life we shall lead when we enter the world proper; and rare indeed are those few individuals upon whom these associations have little or no effect. It follows from this fact that those men are most fortunate who have been, either through good fortune or design, thrown into contact with the better elements of the social life of the college, and, conversely, those men who have not been so fortunate, or so wise, are face to face with a situation that requires real strength of character to overcome.

It is to this latter class of men that this editorial is chiefly directed. It is possible, it has always been possible, for man to rise above his environment. Do not misunderstand us. Although it is possible for man to rise above his environment, it is only the exceptional individual who can do so. The path of least resistance is always the easiest. Non-conformity to the common attitude is always looked upon with a degree of suspicion that may at any time flare into open opposition. Standardization is the ready opponent of individualism. And yet, bearing in mind all these facts, it is surely worth while for the individual to do what he thinks right in regard to the great problems of life.

Compliance in little things, as President Faunce has so often pointed out, is almost necessary in order to live in social agreement with one's fellow man; but unrelenting compliance to what one feels to be wrong and injurious is an entirely different matter. These years mold the individual; these years are most important. Our associations are important. Let us eagerly further those that are in accord with what we, after due deliberation, think best; and let us avoid as much as possible, contact that may prove of real and lasting injury.

LIVE TO LEARN

Penn State Collegian:—"American thinking is very clever is very facile" so said Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst, a few days ago. He went on to say that the American mind is an able instrument, but that the possessors do not use it to think about the things that are worth while.

How many of us are diligently turning our thoughts and best efforts to non-essentials of life? How many undergraduates during the past registration concentrated their efforts in attempting to draw up a schedule that would expose them to as little work as possible. Misdirected efforts, as evidenced last week amount not only to a waste of time, but also to discontent and probably ultimate failure. If the time spent in making out an easy schedule were utilized in analyzing the various courses and electing those which would best suit individual needs there would be more pleasure and satisfaction in college work.

The subjects one chooses for thought and consideration are far more important than the actions of many students would lead us to believe. The mental habits formed now must determine the course of thought life in later years, and if one begins at the present time to think wisely on questions that are worth while, he has found an invaluable asset.

Life is one continued series of choices, and decisions should be based on values. Two of the greatest vices of today are listlessness and indifference and the easiest way to destroy these is to learn to apprehend values. Common sense is in the majority of cases uncover the value if it is at all present.

Choose your subjects for thought not as you would choose a pair of shoes, but as you would choose a friend.

HONOR SYSTEM BUYING AND SELLING

Washington and Lee Bulletin:—There has grown up on the Washington and Lee campus a method of buying and selling which must be unique since it seems to awaken such amusement among the visitors. The "Co-op" store has regular counters piled with priced articles where every customer pockets whatever articles he selects, makes his own change out of an open money box, and departs, without the intervention or even the notice of a salesman. The day before a recent "great game" with the University of Virginia some enterprising student placed hundreds of lapel buttons with the college colors on a table under a campus tree, priced according to size, with an open box to afford change and hold the money. Before night the box was so overflowing with bills that a passing professor placed a weight on them to keep the pile from blowing away. Over 300 emblems were sold in this way without a salesman in sight, and before dark the pile of bills and coins on the lonely table exceeded \$125. At the same time the following were noticed in a walk through the University buildings:

In the basement of the Gymnasium

HOME THRUSTS

All's fair in love—unless you happen to prefer brunettes.

Many girls have more on their cheeks than on their minds. Marriage certainly brings a great change into a man's life—and takes a lot out.

AN APT EPITHET

Old man (to workman who has pulled him away from falling masonry): "Ah my preserver, my good preserver." Workman (dejectedly): "Stow it, guv'nor. Don't chaff a feller just because he works in a jam factory."

was an immense box of bagged peas. The above are but a few concrete examples of the honor system in actual operation. Perhaps other institutions may be even more successful in realizing its full possibilities as a character builder. Amid the ebb and flow of incoming and outgoing classes these methods and customs illustrate the amazing dominance of the atmosphere and traditions of a college campus, which are often more powerful than its buildings and always more powerful than its faculty regulations.

nuts with an open box near by to hold the money. Near the stair landing of the largest dormitory an open barrel of fancy apples was found, with a money box resting on the apples and a card put up by the unknown salesman stating the price. Meanwhile, in one of the corridors of the Graham Dormitory, holding 116 students, might be found every night in the lighted open hall a well-stocked "midnight lunch" table with money box and schedule of prices, but no visible salesman. It was stated that the box generally held from three to five dollars by morning.

DR. BLISS ON AMMONIA AND ANIMAL BODY

(Continued from page one)

It was also noted that the values were reasonably constant from 30 minutes to 31 hours. It was also noticed by the experimenter, that when the NH₃ concentration in the blood was increased the amount of NH₃ in the vomitus increased accordingly.

Dr. Bliss himself examined the vomitus of a patient in the Montreal General, who was in a uræmic coma, after having a tuberculous kidney removed.

Then Dr. Bliss devoted his attention to a goat—an herbivorous animal—and he found very slight traces of NH₃ in the urine. The goat runs on a level of 35 mg per 100 cc. in renal artery and renal vein, while dog has 10 in renal artery and renal vein. Much work has been done in this connection, but the question of how much NH₃ is formed to neutralize acid remains to be answered.

Prof. Lloyd moved a vote of thanks, and expressed his sorrow that there were not more present to hear Dr. Bliss.

Always ask for
MOUNT ROYAL BRAND
TOMATOES, CORN AND PEAS.
CANNED VEGETABLES
and
MARMALADES AND JAMS
BIRKS, CORNER & CO. LIMITED
Wholesale Grocers
39 Youville Square
Phones: MAin 0508 or 0509

Louis Graveure

Exchange seats at Union
on Monday at
9 a.m.

RESERVE EARLY!

MUSIC CLUB

Senior Intercollegiate Basketball Schedule 1926

Jan. 29th—Toronto at McGill
Jan. 30th—Toronto at Queen's
Feb. 5th—Western at Toronto
Feb. 6th—McGill at Queen's
Feb. 12th—Queen's at Western
Feb. 13th—Queen's at Toronto
Feb. 19th—Western at McGill
Feb. 20th—Western at Queen's
Feb. 26th—Toronto at Western
Feb. 27th—Queen's at McGill

Cut this out for future reference